part, the planters receive 60 per cent of the sugar obtained from the cane while the mills retain the remainder. In 1952 there were twelve sugar cane mills operating in Negros with only one in Negros Oriental (Bais). 249 257

At Victorias the workers are provided with squat cement houses with running water and electricity. Victorias is a small city with a church (one of the most dramatically modern structures in the Philippines), stores, hospital, recreational facilities, and schools. The general standard of living of the mill workers is much higher than that of the average farmer of Caticugan. Mr. Frederico Ossorio, General Manager of the Victorias Milling Company, has initiated a cooperative vocational school, and other programs to encourage community development and leadership among the workers. 257 361 [511] [874]

Negros' major sugar region begins in the south with Ilog and continues northward and eastward along the littoral. (See Plate XVI.) This region has been divided into the northern and western subregions. On Negros' eastern coast there are two small sugar cane districts, San Carlos and Bais. The sugar cane regions and the plains of Negros coincide closely. (See Plates V and XVI.)[1] 311 249

Wernstedt reports: "The western sugar subregion is the most important sugar-producing region on Negros Island, and the most important single sugar-producing

1 [See pp. 38+105, cat. 311+249 -- Analyst]

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diet when there is no need to barter or sell them for more filling dietary necessities and when cultural factors favor vegetable production.

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Though women predominate in gardening activities in Caticugan the poblacion school teaches only the boys to grow vegetables. It was an early American idea to add gardening activities to the elementary curriculum; the officials concerned did not realize that in the barrios gardening is mainly a female activity. This is probably because women, not men, are the vendors of vegetables. In fact, a man who would sell vegetables in Caticugan would be a deviant in the eyes of most of the barriofolk. One man who vended vegetables was known to all as a bayute, a name for very feminine-acting men. In southern Negros the school boys are being trained to do a girl's work in the barrios.

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Kalamongay

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The most commonly grown vegetable in Caticugan is kalamongay (Tag. Malungay: Moringa oleifera Linn.), a small tree-like plant that produces leafy branches. The branches are cut and stripped; the small tender leaves are cooked as greens. Kalamongay often grows so tall that small children can climb it or the top branches are cut with a small knife tied to a bamboo. When the rains come kalamongay is cut back and new cuttings planted. Sometimes ashes are spread around the base of the newly-planted

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Nearly all cooking pottery is purchased; most of it is made in Dumaguete for none of the local womenfolk make their own pottery. In the near vicinity of Caticugan only one woman regularly made pottery that she bartered for food. Weaving of fine fabrics from banana fibers has ceased completely in the barrio; the weaving of abaca cloth is rapidly declining, though a few women still weave abaca for skirts, men's shirts, and a few other purposes. Abaca clothing, however, is quite unpopular with the younger generation and the barriofolk's style of dress is being changed by the post-war traffic in used American clothing.

Few baskets are made today in Caticugan. The winnowing basket that is used daily is normally purchased in the poblacion or in Dumaguete. I never saw a woman making such a basket, though several Naga women were said to weave them. Tin basins have taken the place of wooden basins and metal spoons and forks are rapidly replacing those made of coconut shell. The most widespread handicraft in Caticugan is the weaving of sleeping mats and bags from buri fronds; this handicraft appears to be threatened by a decrease in palms.

The decline of barrio handicrafts has been recognized by the Philippine government. School programs attempt to perpetuate and revive certain handicrafts; however, the school programs I observed do not promise to be very successful. Advice on the development or modernization of cottage industries has been given by American experts as one means of reducing the chronic

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barriofolk. Possibly the developing jute industry of the Philippines will replace buri plaiting in the future.

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BARRIO BASKETS

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Three major types of baskets used by the barriofolk of Caticugan are: (1) the harvest basket, bukag; (2) the winnowing basket, niggo or avagang; (3) and the shallow kalalaw used in abaca weaving. Several other types of baskets were made by schoolchildren in the poblacion but never used in the barrio; they are taught to make small bags and baskets that can be sold as curios. Basket-making is said to be predominately a woman's job, although some men make bukags. Baskets were made so rarely in Caticugan that I never saw any of these three types being plaited.

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The bukag, previously mentioned in connection with the corn harvests, is a loosely plaited basket of thin strips of bamboo and rattan about 2 feet in height with an 18-inch opening. The bukag is roughly made and does not take much time to plait. This type of basket, to my knowledge, is always made by the barriofolk; I never saw any for sale in either the poblacion or Dumaguete. They are used, almost entirely, to carry unhusked corn from the fields to the house or storehouse.

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The wide shallow basket used for winnowing the chaff from pounded rice or ground corn is called the nikgo or avagang. This basket also is plaited from rattan and thin pieces of bamboo. An increasing number of them are